THE

WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

For MONDAY, June 17, 1793.

TRIAL *of the Rev.* WILLIAM FREND.

THIS gentleman was lately cited to appear before the University of Cambridge, in Senate, on the following charges: 1ſt, "That being a Maſter of Arts, and Fellow of Jeſus College in that Univerſity, he had in the month of February laſt publiſhed a ſcandalous book or pamphlet, entitled Peace and Union, addreſſed to the aſſociated bodies of republicans and anti-republicans; and that in this publication he had broken the laws and ſtatutes of the Univerſity, by impugning the eſtabliſhed religion, defaming the Liturgy of the church of England, by pronouncing the worſhip of the great body of Chriſtians to be idolatrous, by reviling and ridiculing the moſt ſacred offices of our religion and its miniſters, and by impugning eccleſiaſtical dignities.

Mr. Frend entered a proteſt againſt the juriſdiction of the Court, and after the charges were read the Court adjourned.—The ſecond and two following Court days were employed in examining witneſſes brought to prove Mr. Frend to be the author of the pamphlet. On the next day the Promoter ſummed up the evidence, and a day (Friday the 24th) was appointed for Mr. Frend to give in his anſwer to the charges. Mr. Frend defended himſelf with great ability, and obſerved with regard to the defamation of the Liturgy, that as the Liturgy of the church of England was a human, not a divine compoſition, it could be no defamation to aſſert that it was capable of improvement. Concerning the reſt of the charges, he ſaid,

that by a ſtrange mixture of ignorance and malice, words and ſentiments had been perverted into an attack on the church of England; and which had been evidently and excluſively applied to the churches of the Greek and Roman perſuaſion, and from the inſertion of the word "idolatrous" in the charges, which word had been neither uſed nor implied in the pamphlet, he took occaſion by the application of the ſtory of Samuel Simon, in Gil Blas, to expoſe the inquiſitorial ſpirit of his proſecutors.

On Tueſday the 28th of May the Court met after an adjournment, and the Vice Chancellor acquainted Mr. Frend, that he had been found guilty of the charges exhibited againſt him, and ordered him to recant his errors in words to the following effect:—"I, William Frend, M. A. Fellow of Jeſus College, &c. &c. by order of the Vice-Chancellor, do acknowledge, that I have offended againſt the latter part of the *Statute de Concionibns*, by having publiſhed a pamphlet, entitled Peace and Union, &c. and I do hereby recant my error." He was allowed till Thurſday to conſider of complying with this order.

On Thurſday the 30th of May Mr. Frend offered to propoſe a queſtion to the Court, but ſilence being enjoined him, he ſaid with ſome warmth,—"Nay! if this be the Court of the Holy Inquiſition, I ſubmit." He inſiſted, however, that if he were not allowed to propoſe the queſtion publicly, the Court ſhould read it. This demand was acquieſced in, and the Court adjourned to read the paper, which, we underſtand, contained objections to the form of the recantation, it being unintelligible and unreaſonable, inaſmuch as it pronounced him guilty of having publiſhed certain opinions, without ſpecifying the opinions, and ordered him to recant opinions, when it was abſolutely impoſſible for him to collect what opinions were to be the objects of recantation. This the Court over-ruled.

Mr. Frend then gave in a proteſt in bar of ſentence.

The Vice Chancellor ordered him to pronounce the recantation.

Mr. Frend, ſtretching out his hand, replied—"Recant! I would ſooner cut this right hand off."

The Vice Chancellor having then made a ſpeech, in which he inveighed ſeverely againſt our atheiſtic enemies, the French, expatiated on the reſpect and attachment due to the beſt of Sovereigns, and the moſt perfect of conſtitutions, and exhorted the younger part of his auditors to be obedient to their tutors, and to attend with regularity the Univerſity church, ſolemnly pronounced

pronounced the ſentence, which was—That Mr. Frend ſhould be expelled the Univerſity. He then diſſolved the Court.

GENERAL REVIEW *of* EUROPEAN POLITICS.

For MAY, 1793.

Urbanity of the Speakers in Parliament.

THE moderation which diſtinguiſhes our political conteſts is at once a proof of the excellence of our national character, and the ſuperiority of the Britiſh conſtitution. In the heat of parliamentary diſputation, or at the more awful criſis of popular inſurrection, oppoſing parties have ſeldom diſregarded that decorum which mitigates the harſhneſs of diſcordant ſentiments, or forgotten that generoſity which alleviates the horrors of internal commotions. The intercourſe of ſocial life deſtroys the effect of public diſagreement, the obligations of domeſtic friendſhip controul the operations of mutual ambition, and the energy of our government checks the progreſs of contending faction, and fixes the limits beyond which it cannot proceed. Secured from the apprehenſion of perſonal inconvenience by the dignified forbearance which adorns our fellow-citizens, and protected from the evils of anarchy by the vigour inherent in the exiſting ſyſtem of the country, we are enabled to argue with liberality, to determine with caution, and to act with firmneſs. The mind muſt therefore turn with ſatiſfaction from the tumultuous ſquabbles of National Conventions, and the ſtill accumulating horrors of the continental war, to contemplate the proceedings of the Britiſh Senate, to watch the exertions of varying parties, and from their conduct to deduce axioms for the guidance of the political machine, and rules for the direction of individual conduct. The power of regulating the method of their appointment, and aſcertaining the nature of their connexion with the community at large, is the moſt important privilege which the Houſe of Commons enjoys. The manner in which this delegated duty ſhould be diſcharged, *and the period at which it ſhould be exerciſed*, are inquiries which have equally occupied the attention of the patriot, and inflamed the zeal of the partizan. The dangers to be feared from diſregarding the univerſal ſenſe of the nation, can only be exceeded by the conſequences ariſing from tamely acquieſcing in the unreaſonable ſolicitations of diſcontented demagogues; and if the requeſts of the one ſhould be granted

with chearfulneſs, the demands of the other ſhould be rejected with diſdain. Perhaps it is as incumbent upon the executive authority to guard againſt needleſs innovation, as to diſcharge with fidelity the ordinary duties required of it by the legiſlature; and a ſeaſon of domeſtic embarraſſment and foreign war may be conſidered as an improper period for reſtraining the hands of the miniſters of the crown, and checking their operations for the general benefit. The propriety of the time at which a reformation is attempted to be introduced, the opinion of the people concerning its expediency, and an examination of the effects likely to reſult from it, are topics which ought to be inveſtigated with the utmoſt attention before the abſtract merits of the queſtion are diſcuſſed; and the Members of Adminiſtration may, without falling under the imputation of inconſiſtency, have altered their opinions on the former of theſe inquiries, though they ſtill retain their original ideas on the latter. Their opponents, triumphing in the detection of this difference of ſentiment, have forgotten the circumſtances on which it is founded, and neglected to anſwer the objections on which it reſts for ſupport. Excluſive, however, of the immediate adherents of the Miniſter, and the particular aſſociates of Mr. Grey, we may point out a third claſs of men, who condemn every attempt at amendment as pregnant with the ſeeds of unknown calamity, and whoſe ſuſpicions are, in ſome degree, juſtified by the growing ſtrength of a faction which ſeeks to erect, on the baſis of perſonal repreſentation, a ſyſtem involving the deſtruction of the monarchical and ariſtocratic branches of the conſtitution. The one of theſe laſt-mentioned parties has enliſted under the formidable banners of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other has flocked in crowds to the ſtandard which has lately been erected by the friends of the people. After many petitions had been preſented to the Houſe from various parts of the country, praying for a reform in the parliamentary repreſentation, and almoſt unanimouſly requiring a ſubſtitution of election on the baſis of population, in lieu of the methods at preſent adopted, immediately previous to his making his promiſed motion, Mr. Grey brought forward *a petition from the Friends of the People*, containing an ample detail of the miſchiefs which had originated from the corruptions of the legiſlative body, the baneful effects of miniſterial influence, and of the interpoſition of the peerage; and pledging themſelves to prove, by the moſt irrefragable teſtimony, the truth of every aſſertion contained in the body of this memorial. As the ſubſtance of the writing had been carefully diſſeminated

through

through the nation, it may be ſuſpected that it was rather calculated to rouſe the paſſions of the vulgar, than to inform the judgment of the Houſe, and, by the acquiſition of tranſient popularity, to ſhed a ray of ſplendour over approaching diſcomfiture, and to ſecure the approbation of the multitude, though deſtined to diſappointment in the ſenate. Poſſeſſing a degree of penetration ſufficient to diſcern exiſting abuſes, and a portion of that querulous eloquence which enables him to deplore their pernicious effects, the preſent leading advocate for reform appears to be deſtitute of that extent of underſtanding which is requiſite to diſcover an antidote to thoſe diſorders which neglect may have introduced, and which a perturbed imagination has undoubtedly magnified. We remark in him a zeal for improvement which bears no proportion to his capacity for bringing it about; an impatience under exiſting inconveniences, without the power of extricating the country from their preſſure; and a paſſion for thoſe general lamentations which may pleaſe the ear of the rhetorican, but can never direct the judgement of the ſtateſman. But the cauſe of the friends of the people might boaſt of more powerful aid than any he could beſtow; the great leader of oppoſition, whoſe active mind pervades the whole maſs of political knowledge, and illuminates every ſubject on which it condeſcends to dwell, ſupported their petition by every argument which experience could furniſh, ingenuity ſuggeſt, or eloquence adorn. And, without preſuming to decide whether their failure is to be attributed to the intrinſic badneſs of their caſe, or the invincible, prejudices of their judges, juſtice demands this teſtimony of applauſe to their illuſtrious patron.

The part which *Mr. Pitt* was called upon to act on the preſent occaſion was of a peculiarly difficult nature. Stigmatiſed by his antagoniſts as a determined apoſtate, ſuſpected by many of his friends of fickleneſs and irreſolution, he was bound either to renounce the error in which he had perſiſted ſo long, or demonſtrate that the evils likely to enſue from a reform of repreſentation were of greater magnitude than any which could be expected from the continuance of the preſent eſtabliſhed mode of election. But the criticalneſs of his ſituation only gave him an opportunity of evincing the ſuperiority of his talents; without deviating from the principles he had originally adopted, he diſplayed the impropriety of carrying them into execution at the preſent criſis; and though he did not pretend to queſtion the expediency of ſome reformation, yet he amply ſhewed the neceſſity of granting with caution, and denying

with

with resolution. And if independence of character, and integrity of deportment, could give any additional weight to reasonings which were founded on the truest political wisdom, and the greatest general knowledge, the candid observer might be disposed to pay a more distinguishing mark of attention to *the speech of Mr. Wyndham* than to the vehement logic of Mr. Fox, or the elegant declamation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In whatever aspect this complicated question is viewed, the necessity of circumspection will become more apparent; if arbitrary power is to be shunned on the one hand, licentiousness and anarchy must be avoided on the other; and in endeavouring to remove the ill effects of an inadequate representation, we ought to be careful to avoid the institution of a representative body without respectability, superintended by an executive power destitute of any controuling influence.

The perpetual attempts which have been made to postpone *a parliamentary reform* furnish the strongest evidence of its necessity, and afford the happiest omens of the beneficial consequences with which it would be attended. While the members of every administration which has been formed since the Revolution have watched every opportunity to extend the power of the crown, they have seized with equal ardour every occasion which offered for diminishing the authority of the people. And if, in consequence of the success of their machinations, measures have been carried into effect under the sanction of the House of Commons, contrary to the interests, and adverse to the wishes, of the nation, it must inevitably follow, that that body can no longer be deemed the organ by which the general will is conveyed; and instead of being regarded as the unbiassed directors of sovereign authority, must be considered as the passive tools of ministerial despotism. So perfectly well persuaded are the enemies of reform of this dilemma, that, without endeavouring to give it an answer, they have constantly aimed at evading the question by pleading the impropriety of entering upon the discussion, or boldly attempting to cut the knot which they cannot unloose, by denying the principles on which the inquiry is founded, though congenial to every maxim of jurisprudence, and every enactment of British legislation. But though the latter of these objections might have come from the mouth of Walpole, yet the superior sense of the nation would now turn with disdain from the repetition, and the superior virtue, or more consummate modesty of the present administration has taught them to reject it with equal contempt. But this concession is attended with no beneficial

influence;

influence; it only furnishes the means of a more plausible deception, by flattering the people with the prospect of acquiring privileges which can never be reduced into possession, or enjoyed in practice. The enjoyment of rights which are founded on the immutable principles of truth, are still made to depend on the fluctuating prejudices and contracted views of interested individuals: But imprisoned violence will at last have vent, and, unless its fury is diverted, must burst in thunder on the head of the oppressor.

In answer to all these arguments in favour of a reform, it may, however, be urged, that its advocates constantly refer to an ideal era of perfection to which the constitution never attained, which never existed but in the conceptions of these projectors, and to which it is to be ardently hoped it may never arrive. They complain of the mischiefs which the present system produces, but have they duly considered whether these inconveniences are not rather to be ascribed to the necessary imperfection of every human institution, than to the corruption of ministers, or the prerogatives of the crown? Can they produce any form of political institution which can be experimentally shewn to have produced so much good, with so small a portion of evil, as the constitution at present established? With a partiality which nothing but the most wilful blindness can excuse, they have ascribed every calamity which the nation has endured to the overgrown power of the executive government, without once reflecting on the blessings in which we have participated while that authority was in its utmost vigour. In order to justify a claim of relief, the nature of the grievance ought to be distinctly proposed, and the remedy to be applied specifically stated.

On this occasion, however, one petition has stated a multiplicity of facts, which, upon their assertion, we must conclude to be abuses; while the others have prescribed various methods of cure, without knowing the malady under which they laboured. The legislature was therefore bound to pause till their constituents were agreed as to the terms of their requests; imprudent concessions would only increase unreasonable demands, while a firm denial might finally produce that degree of moderation which was the most certain road to a temperate amendment. In a commercial country property must ever be considered as the true basis of representation; and while it continued to be represented, no material injury could ensue. The existing government of Europe may be divided into three classes: Those whose foundation is popular, and whose superstructure is monarchical; and such as are supported by

military despotism, or a pure democracy. Under the first of these forms Great-Britain had acquired unequalled prosperity; the states of the Continent had groaned for many centuries under the second; and France had now only shaken off the yoke to submit to the more awful bondage of personal representation. To follow their example with the view of their misery before our eyes, would be a degree of folly which could only be exceeded by the madness of that people in turning with disdain from the model of perfection which the British constitution presented, to indulge in the chimeras of speculative philosophers, ushered into practice by the precipitate efforts of new-fledged legislators.

As a singular exception to that spirit of moderation which distinguishes our politics, we turn with sorrow to *the impeachment of Mr. Hastings.* Equally to the disgrace of English jurisprudence, and of national gratitude, this illustrious man continues to spend the remnant of a life long devoted to the service of his country, under the pressure of a prolonged and vindictive prosecution. Deserted by all parties, because too independent to court any, he has witnessed every fluctuation of the political world, without rousing commiseration, or obtaining justice. The founder of the British prosperity in the East, his hands prepared the wreath which now adorns the brow of Cornwallis, and opened to the President of the Board of Controul those resources with which he promises to support this exhausted nation. Though he may be consoled by the late proceedings of the House of Commons, when opposed to the accusations of its Managers, yet what could have supported him under their relentless severity, but his acquittal before the great tribunal of public opinion, aided by that *alta mens conscia recti* which disdains to appeal to any other authority than the unerring monitor in the human breast, which bears the amplest testimony to the integrity of his intentions, and the propriety of his conduct.

The government of the regions which the talents of Mr. Hastings preserved to Great-Britain, and the regulations of the trade to them, are objects which are now occupying the attention of Parliament. Our territories in the East were acquired with that rapidity which has ever characterised Asiatic conquests; and before the Company attracted the attention of the executive power, they were transformed from a community of obscure adventurers into the sovereigns of states more extensive, more wealthy, and more populous, than the hereditary dominions of the King to whom they owed subjection. The ad-

mitted right of property to the acquisitions they had made, and the apparent right by conquest to the countries they had subdued, rendered it impossible to transfer their possessions into the hands of the crown, without the most flagrant injustice; and from an original neglect on the part of administration, the natives of British India were compelled to remain the subjects of a commercial aristocracy; a system of policy which, by uniting the selfishness of the merchant with the haughtiness of nobility, made them the victims of avarice and pride in conjunction. The improvidence and prodigality of these monopolisers made it necessary for government to interfere; and the power which saves from ruin, acquires the title to prescribe rules for future conduct. But though the necessity and expediency of an amendment was admitted, considerable difficulties arose in regard to the mode of effectuating it.

By throwing *the patronage of the East-India Company* into the hands of the crown, the monarchical branch of the constitution would obtain a preponderance destructive of the two other branches of the legislature; and if it was bestowed on the House of Commons, that accession to their authority, in addition to their admitted prerogative of granting or withholding supplies, would bring the throne and the peerage into a complete state of subserviency to their will. The vigilant and ingenious ambition of Mr. Fox, as a remedy to these inconveniencies, suggested the expedient of creating a species of fourth estate, composed of himself and his associates, by whose strength they would have been enabled to impose themselves upon the King as his perpetual ministers, and, by this newly-created oligarchy, direct the Commons at discretion. This scheme failed of success rather from that want of public confidence which has accompanied its projector through life, than from personal attachment to the sovereign, or experience of the talents of a new ministry which he had chosen. But the events which followed their nomination completely justified the choice he had made.

Though the appointment of *the Board of Controul*, under Mr. Pitt's act, had a tendency to increase the power of the crown, yet as that measure was unaccompanied with those gross violations of private property, and that boundless thirst of domination which were so conspicuous in the scheme of his opponent, it was acquiesced in without reluctance, and has been attended with success. The plan which has now been brought forward by the Secretary of State, differs only from that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the addition of two new Com-

 missioners

missioners to the Board of Controul; and though this alteration may tend to excite popular clamour, yet as it will be found that distant colonial possessions can only be preserved to the parent state by being immediately subjected to the executive power, we must consent to relinquish our eastern dominions, or provide for them that form of government by which only they can be retained. From the nature of oriental traffic, the fortunes of a few individuals would be insufficient to carry it on: The continuance of the monopoly is therefore not only expedient, but necessary; though at the same time such an opening is now given to private adventurers as may convince them of the mistaken ideas which they have entertained on this subject, and rectify their errors without materially injuring their circumstances. The whole of the scheme is distinguished by marks of great discernment and good sense, and reflects high honour on the talents and application of Mr. Dundas.

On the Continent several actions have taken place, in which the valour of the British troops was conspicuous. General Dampierre, the Commander of the army of the French republic, has died a martyr to its cause; and the various and successful revolts in different parts of France are bringing upon that unhappy country all the horrors of intestine discord, superadded to the calamities inflicted upon it by its numerous foreign enemies.

The season of the year advances, and *Lord Hood*, with a numerous and well-appointed fleet, has sailed for the Mediterranean. France, therefore, has to encounter new attacks, without any probability of being able to withstand them. It may, nevertheless, be truly said, that the National Convention, under the influence, or rather direction, of the Jacobin Club, is a more formidable enemy to that unhappy country, than all the European powers which are at this moment combined against her.

Monthly Agricultural Report for May, 1793.

THE wheat-market experienced, within the course of the month, a rapid rise and declension: The former led to the opening of the ports by an order of council; in consequence of which, the corn, arriving from America for France, found a safer market in England.—Beans and oats, are much

much in advance, from the great demand for the military magazines, both at home and abroad.

The growing crops of wheat, on the average through the kingdom, look promising, though they are unusually backward this season; those, however, on cold wet lands, are weak, and of a bad colour. The forward oats and barley are healthy; but the latter sown ones, from the extreme drought, miss plant exceedingly, and have otherwise suffered by the late frosty mornings.—The beans begin now to discover the collier, from the want of rain. The young clovers are going off on the same account.—Colesеed and mustard lose their bloom suddenly, this season, and are not expected to set very productively.

The hay harvest will not only be late, but slight; indeed the grass is every where short and unpromising. The crops of clover also, on the heavy lands particularly, are in general thin.

Though Smithfield has been abundantly supplied from Norfolk, Suffolk, and the shires, good beef sells well, and is likely to continue dear. Mutton is a little down, but all other meat is high in price. The great demand for pork enhances the price of hogs daily.

The Norfolk and West Country folds have begun to clip their flocks, but they do not look for any thing like last year's prices till the manufacturers are enabled to set their looms again to work.

The hop grounds in Kent, Surry, and Essex, begin to want rain:—The vine looks healthy at present, but the leaf is much infected by the flea.

Lean stock are more moderate than we have known for some years past:—This, however, may be attributed to two causes, viz. the scarcity of ready money, and the shortness of grass.

Some Account of that eccentric Character, the late Earl of Barrymore.

(Continued from Page 534.)

EXTRAORDINARY as it may appear, the fact is of too much notoriety to be disputed, that the measure of his ambitious desire to attract public attention, (by any means however singular or absurd) not being yet complete, and with-

out in the least adverting to the private character, personal respectability, or constitutional information necessary to constitute a Member of the British Parliament; he formed the rash design of becoming a candidate to represent the large and opulent borough of Reading, in the county of Berks. Where we find him, three days previous to the election in June 1791, declaring himself against the established members, in which he was as suddenly supported by all the bargemen, bargemasters, and necessitous gluttons in the district, in opposition to the superior influence and independent interest of the present representatives, whose property in the county, well-known integrity, attachment to the constitution, and approved conduct in the senate, rendered them perfectly invulnerable to every attack, but more particularly to one of such notorious imbecility. This struggle might be candidly considered much more the effect of Epicurism, than an effort of patriotism; for the general anxiety on one side, was how to be well entertained, and not by what means to be properly represented.

After a long contest his Lordship lost his election by a considerable majority. But his determined resolution to obtain the privilege of Parliament, was at length attended with success; he soon after (by a well-known channel) succeeded Mr. A'Court for Heytesbury in Wiltshire, and although he by no means attended to the drudgery of duty, he condescended to attend the important debate upon the slave-trade, but afterwards publicly confessed "he had totally forgot on which side he had given his vote."

The effect of his miscarriage at Reading was protracted much beyond the cause; the back ground was a part of the picture he by no means conceived himself a proper object to fill. His theatrical associates had long since inculcated the principles of their professional creed; the vanity of performing the principal character in the play, but to avoid by every possible means the indignity of appearing in an after-piece.' These were congenial maxims that he felt himself, as it were, intuitively disposed to observe, and finding it necessary, to

"Assume a virtue, if he had it not,"

he politely paid his respects to the successful party, at their public dinner on the day of election, drank "the members, and prosperity to the borough of Reading," finishing his electioneering embarkation with a kind of eclat, that obtained him

the

the approbation of all parties for his very handſome manner of retiring from the ſcene of action.

This, however, time proved to have been the effect of political neceſſity, admirably adapted to the exigency of the time and the occaſion. A very few weeks had elapſed when an advertiſement of thanks to his friends appeared in the county paper, additionally ſoliciting "the company of the electors in general to a public dinner;" and expreſſing an anxious hope "that on a future occaſion he ſhould be honoured with a more ſucceſsful exertion of their votes and intereſt." The dinner we acknowledge to have been truly elegant, the wines of the firſt claſs and in the greateſt profuſion; but the inviolable truth to which we adhere compels us to confeſs, the company was not ſufficiently brilliant or ſelect to conſtitute a degree of ſtrict uniformity with the ſplendor of the entertainment. The day nevertheleſs concluded to the entire ſatisfaction of all parties; that religious conſolation, "the Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away," ſent every man happy to bed, and we have every reaſon to believe, that all moderate demands, bills and charges annexed to the ſcore of an election adventure were fully, honourably, and almoſt immediately diſcharged.

Notwithſtanding the apparent cordiality on the part of his Lordſhip at the termination of the conteſt, we find him in a ſhort time after (at the commencement of the ſporting ſeaſon) in conſtant enquiry after a pack of hounds; their ſuperior excellence once acknowledged and proved upon trial, the price of purchaſe was to conſtitute no material part of the conſideration. His Lordſhip's wiſhes in this, as in almoſt every other inſtance, were not long in want of gratification; and fourteen couple of harriers, equal to any in the kingdom, were agreed for at ſeven guineas and a half each couple with Mr. T—y of I——n in Oxfordſhire. One hundred and five guineas being the price adjuſted, a meſſenger and aſſiſtant were diſpatched for the hounds, but having intentionally omitted to take the money, or inadvertently left it behind, the opinion of his Lordſhip's punctuality was not ſufficiently predominant, even with the perſuaſive energy of the Ambaſſador, to open the kennel door.—"No Song, no Supper," was the metaphoric reply to every intreaty, and the deſponding Mercury was obliged to return as he went perfectly unincumbered.

After the execrations naturally to be expected at ſo great a diſappointment (not to ſay a word upon the degradation of dignity), ſerenity ſucceeded to rage, and "reaſon took her turn to reign;" in the calmer mood of morning reflection the meſ-

senger was again dispatched with a more expressive commission than mere verbal credentials, was honourably received, and returned to Wargrave with his "new-born honours" thick around him.

The happy moment was at length arrived when the only projected or possible mode of intentional irritation could be adopted to disquiet so peaceable and so polite a neighbour as Mr. Neville; who of all men (as it fortunately happened) is the least tenacious or refractory about the game upon his various and very extensive manors, from sporting in which, no individual whatever has been forbidden, no "public caution" or prevention ever promulgated. This is the truly respectable and universally revered character, to whom his Lordship felt himself justified in acting with a degree of illiberality and want of gentleman-like civility, that no man living will be "brave enough or base enough," to come forward and defend, as at all consistent with the common practice of even the most unpolished sportsman in the kingdom.

The adverse winds of fortune, (or rather the stormy vicissitudes of indiscretion) having obstructed the hitherto unlimited course of credit, and compulsively contracted the splendor of external appearance, we find no numerous appendage of attendants, "richly caparisoned," to take the field and regulate the scene of action. So profuse and extensive a retinue the necessities of the times had rendered superfluous, and as his Lordship had accurately studied and personally ascertained (to a celebrated proficiency) every species of stable discipline from the flourish of the curry-comb and brush to the rolling jerk of the reins upon the box, it will be conceived no unfair or extraordinary metamorphose, that we find him here literally in the character of his own huntsman "a poor epitome of former greatness;" no blazing appendage of servile flatterers mounted upon *blood* in the highest stile of elegance, condescended to afford a shade of relief to the dreary picture of adversity; in which the figures were few, being (almost upon every occasion) confined to his Lordship, one faithful friend, and a trusty servant.

With this new and circumscribed establishment his Lordship was determined to attack his late opponent's patience and philosophy. He immediately commenced his season with throwing off close to Mr. Neville's of Stanlake, where with fourteen couple of hounds that required no hunting (the game being once found might be truly said to be half killed), in one season only, he almost cleared the country; this will be the more readily

readily credited when it is asserted that very few hares could stand before them, and he then constantly hunted two or three days in succession, regularly killing a leash or two brace each day. A mode of behaviour so repugnant to humanity, and the established rules of civility between one gentleman and another, that no one person of reputation or character would be seen to join the chace, so conscious were they of the inconsistency, and the dread of being considered accessary to an insult of so much notoriety.

The grand purpose thus effected, his Lordship fell into his usual apathy respecting the chace, for the hares being in the first season so killed down as totally to prevent any great fear of a superabundance in future; the hounds became an object of so little consequence to him, that at different times they have been well known never to have left the kennel for a fortnight or three weeks together. During this unprecedented persecution of game Mr. Neville most chearfully preserved not only his patience but his temper; and when his Lordship's imprudence, or unhandsome behaviour has been slightly introduced, under the idea of condemning one and consoling the other, he was always accustomed to pass it over with a smile, as matter too trifling for serious consideration.

(To be continued.)

On the numerous Bankruptcies.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

ON seeing the great number of bankrupts constantly crowding the papers, puts me in mind of my father, who was a shopman with a draper in London, but soon began trade for himself, and got into the books of his creditors to the amount of 71,618l. He was declared a bankrupt, recovered a certificate, and paid eleven shillings in the pound. The plan he pursued was as follows, which I accidentally found amongst some papers, in his own hand-writing:—First, he lodged in the hands of a person 10,000l. who promised to keep it secret, and as soon as the affair was settled, to give back 6000l. To another friend he gave 8500l. who promised him 500l. and not to unfold the secret. To another he gave a bond of 1500l. on condition of receiving one-half of the dividend, although my

6 father

father owed him only 15l. for Manchefter goods. And to the fourth, who was then a weaver in Dublin, fuppofed to be a merchant of cold-jean, the fum of 6220l. which was pretended book debts for Irifh cloths—this was the perfon who took out the ftatute. As foon as the affair was fettled my father returned to Waterford, where he lived two years and half and died, leaving my brother, who is an attorney, and myfelf, 16,000l. to be equally divided betwixt us. Had the creditors of my father purfued the plan (as now on foot) of checking bankrupts and artificial creditors of plunder, which is too often the cafe in affairs of this nature, my father muft have been hanged, and we, his children, laboured for bread. Every creditor ought to know what fum bankrupts ftop for—what fums are due to bankrupts, and the fums loft, and by whom; if thefe things are left fecret it is a proof of difhonefty. Bankrupt laws (like others laws of our gracious King) were defigned for the benefit of diftreffed creditors, but are fhamefully abufed by artificial one's. I could explain to the public more deceptions now made ufe of, but as my firft coufin is now a bankrupt, and my brother an attorney, it would be much againft their intereft to unfold it—but I caution every creditor of thofe fafhionable gentlemen, of late, not to fign a certificate, which is equal to a receipt in full, untill the full amount is paid.

Mr. Printer, if you have any friend that intends to get a fortune as my father did, pleafe to omit this letter, but if not pray infert it, *pro bono publico*, and you will oblige,

Your humble fervant,

The Son of a Bankrupt, and a Conftant Reader.

For the WEEKLY ENTERTAINER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Enclofe to you the elegant Latin infcription of the French clergy, at Winchefter, with the tranflation; if you pleafe to publifh it in your next week's Entertainer, I fhould hope, it may be productive of fome good, at this time.

Your's,

BENEVOLUS.

June 10, 1793.

The

The following is a Copy of the Inscription which the French Clergy, of the King's House at Winchester, have placed in their Chapel, in testimony of their gratitude to the English Nation.—It is engraved on a beautiful Table of Marble; of which, we understand, the Most Noble the Marquis of Buckingham, Colonel of the Buckinghamshire Regiment of Militia, now quartered at Winchester, furnished the expence.

FAVENTE DEO OPT. MAX.

Diu sospes et incolumis
In suorum decus ac delicias
In exterorum admirationem et perfugium
Vivat
GEORGIUS III.
Mag. Brit. &c. Rex piissimus:
Æterno pacis beneficio gaudeat,
Jugi pietatis, scientiæ, et opum laude
Efflorescat
NOBILISSIMA GENS BRITANNICA,
Quæ
Politicarum immemor querelarum,
Clerum Gallicanum
Innumeris calamitatibus oppressum,
Patriis sedibus expulsum,
Terris et alto jactatum,
Almæ parentis instar
Hospitali gremio excepit benignissimè,
Fovit tenerrimè,
Protexit studiosissimé,
Voluntariâ cunctorum regni ordinum subscriptione
Aluit generosissimè.
Sit etiam longùm felix,
Præstantissimus Senator Britannicus
JOANNES WILMOT,
Publicæ munificentiæ,
Unà cum selectissimis
Et integerrimis viris
Dispensator prudentissimus.
Hæc ardentibus votis
A Supremo rerum Moderatore
Efflagitat Clerus Gallicanus

 Per

Per universas
Britan. Imperii plagas dispersus;
Hæc imprimis, anhelanti pectore,
Ad aras supplex provoluta,
Impetrare studet indesinenter
Ejusdem Cleri pars non exigua,
Regalibus istis in ædibus,
Insigni munere collecta,
Quæ
Hoc leve gratissimi pignus animi,
Ad perpetuam rei memoriam,
Exaratum voluit.

Anno Repar. Salutis, M.DCC.XCIII.
Atque XXXIII. *regni* GEORGII III.

Altius hæc animis quam marmore sculpta manebunt.

TRANSLATION.

Under the favour and protection of Divine Providence,
May George the Third,
The pious King of Great Britain
Long reign!
The glory and delight of his subjects,
The admiration, and refuge of all in distress,
Who fly to him for succour and protection.
And may the most noble nation of Britain
Continue long to flourish,
(Under the sacred influence of religion)
And be still the grand emporium of wealth and science.
That generous country,
Who, laying aside all consideration of ancient political enmity,
Received into its hospitable bosom
The unhappy clergy of France,
Labouring under a load of calamity, and oppression,
Banished from their native country,
And wandering over the whole face of the globe.:
To these unhappy wanderers
She has opened wide her fostering parental arms;
Received them with unparalleled beneficence!
Cherished them with sympathising tenderness!
Protected them with manly fortitude!

And

And finally nourished and supported them
By a general and liberal subscription of all ranks, and orders,
In her kingdoms.
And may every species of happiness attend
That illustrious, and celebrated Senator,
JOHN WILMOT;
Who, with many other worthy and excellent characters,
Have pleased to patronize this subscription
With their munificence;
And to give it energy, and effect,
By their prudent administration, and œconomy.
This is the earnest supplication and prayer
Of the whole body of the clergy of France,
Now resident and dispersed through the British empire,
Offered up at the altars of the Dispenser of every Blessing;
But especially of that, no inconsiderable part,
Collected and munificently maintained,
At this time,
In the Royal Palace of Winchester;
Who unite in one general desire
To consecrate this small, but grateful offering
Of their feelings, to posterity;
And to perpetuate, as far as may be,
This account of their situation,
In the year of their salvation, 1793,
And the 33d of the reign of George III.

Fainter on marble are these things imprest,
Than on the feelings of the grateful breast.

A GOOD DETERMINATION.

A Tradesman was lately tempted on to hire a one-horse chaise to go and see the races at Epsom. On the course the poor vehicle broke down. "So, said one who knew him) you have had a little accident." "Yes, (replied the tradesman) one wheel is broke down; and I am resolved, the next horse race I go to, both the wheels shall break down."—We mention this simple circumstance in order to remark that the Gazette would not be so crowded with bankrupts were tradesmen more fond of business, and less of pleasure. The late Lord Mansfield used to call one-horse chaises, *Bankrupt-carts*.

Answer, by Sciolus, of Bath, to John Ryder's Question, inserted January 14.

FIRST the solidity of the brass = 1728 × 2 = 3456 cubic inches, and from the data the area of the end of the wire is found = 0,004973591875 inches; and since the solidity of a cylinder is equal to the area of the end multiplied by the length, the solidity divided by the area of the end must give the length. Therefore 3456 ÷ 0.004973591875 = 694870.042998, &c. inches, is the length required, allowing no loss in the metal.

*** We have received the like answer from Fidelio, of Bath; and W. Davis junior, of Gluvias.

Answer, by W. Hoare, of Dean Prior, to T. Croggan's Enigma, inserted March 18.

A Dozen of EGGS, and a rasher of bacon,
Is an excellent supper if I'm not mistaken.

*** We have received the like answer from Juvenis, of Honiton; Juvenis, Milverton; J. Bulgin, of Castle Carey; W. Bawden, Weston Zoyland; J. Thomas junior, Aylesbear; S. M. of Ottery; J. B. Chivers, St. Austell; S. Phillips, of Mr. Tucker's school, Penryn; R. Retallick, of St. Columb; J. Traer, and E. Giddy, of Truro; Curiosus, Bath; S. Hill, Dawlish; J. Bodkin, Heathstock; J. Gullett, of Ivybridge; W. Brewer, Taunton; T. Giles, Bridgewater; R. Scribbler, Aveton Gifford; a young farmer of St. Stephens; John Collins, of Uffculm; R. Uren junior, of Grampound; and R. Kittow, of Egloskerry.

Answer, by R. D. of St. Austell, to J. Chivers's Charade, inserted March 25.

BEHOLD the *Colt* skip nimbly o'er the plain,
And view the *Breakers* foaming on the main:
These parts when join'd COLT-BREAKER may be found,
Which surely serves your theme for to expound.

† We have received the like answer from J. Collins, of Uffculm.

A QUESTION,

A QUESTION, *by Robert Liſcombe, of Newton Abbot.*

REQUIRED the weight of a common ſtone in air, and in water, that muſt be fixed to a round piece of dry oak, whoſe length is 14 feet, and circumference 6.5 feet, to ſink both together in a canal: Alſo a general theorem for all ſimilar queſtions?

An ANAGRAM, *by T. Roberts, of Tywardreath School.*

PART of a wheel if you tranſpoſe aright,
A weather-cock you'll ſurely bring to ſight.

A CHARADE, *by J. B. Chivers, of St. Auſtell.*

WHEN pleaſant ſummer gilds the fruitful plains,
See then my firſt among the ruſtic plains;
And when bleak winter holds tyrannic ſway,
My ſecond then with eaſe you will diſplay:
My whole in ſplendid ſtructures, Sirs, is found,
Which you, ingenious youths, will ſoon expound.

A REBUS, *by R. S. of Aveton Gifford.*

AN animal you firſt muſt find,
That's in the ſummer ſeen;
An uſeful creature call to mind,
That feeds on yonder green;

A ſcience next that's known full well,
In which I take delight;
And now a near relation tell;
And laſt a gem full bright.

Theſe five initials will explain,
What upright men deſpiſe;
While wicked and deceitful men
Do it moſt greatly prize.

‡‖‡ *Our Correſpondents who ſend Queſtions, Enigmas, Charades, Rebuſſes, or Anagrams, are requeſted to ſend with them their genuine Solutions, as otherwiſe we ſhall not chuſe to inſert them.*

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

ODE *to* INNOCENE.

From PETER PINDAR'*s humourous* EPISTLE *to the* POPE.

OH nymph of meek and blufhful mien,
Lone wand'rer of the rural fcene,
Who loveft not the city's buftling found,
But in the ftill and fimple vale
Art pleas'd to hear the turtle's tale,
'Mid the gay minftrelfy that floats around!

Now on the bank, amid the funny beam,
I fee thee mark the natives of the ftream,
That break the dimpling furface with delight;
Now fee thee pitying a poor captive fly,
Snapp'd from the lov'd companion of his joy,
And, fwallow'd, fink beneath the gulph of night.

Now fee thee, in the humming golden hour,
Obfervant of the bee, from flow'r to flow'r,
That loads with varied balm his little thighs,
To guard againft chill winter's famifh'd day,
When rains defcend and clouds obfcure the ray,
And tempefts pour their thunder thro' the fkies.

Now fee thee happy, with the fweeteft fmile,
Attentive ftretch'd along the fragrant foil;
Beholding the fmall myriads of the plain,
The pifmires, fome upon their funny hills,
Some thirfty wand'ring to the cryftal rills,
Some loaded bringing back the fnowy grain.

So like the lab'ring fwains, who yet look down
Contemptuous on their toils and tiny town!
Now fee thee playful chace the child of fpring,
The winnowing butterfly with painted wing,

That

That buſy flutters on from bloom to bloom;
Purſuing wildly now a fav'rite fair,
Circling amid the golden realm of air,
And leaving, all for love, the pea's perfume.

Now ſee thee peeping on the ſecret neſt,
Where ſits the parent wren in patient reſt;
While at her ſide her feather'd partner ſings;
Chaunts his ſhort note, to charm her nurſing day;
Now for his loves purſues his airy way,
And now with food returns on cheerful wings.

Pleas'd could I ſit with thee, Oh! nymph ſo ſweet,
And hear the happy flocks around thee bleat;
And mark their ſkipping ſports along the land;
Now hear thee to a fav'rite lambkin ſpeak,
Who wanton ſtretches forth his woolly neck,
And plucks the fragrant herbage from thy hand.

Thus could I dwell with thee for many an hour:
Yet, ſhould a rural Venus from her bow'r
Step forth with boſom bare, and beaming eye,
And flaxen locks, luxuriant roſe-clad cheek,
And purple lip, and dimpled chin ſo ſleek,
And archly heave the love-ſeducing ſigh;

And cry, "Come hither, ſwain, be not afraid;
"Embrace the wild, and quit the ſimple maid"—
I verily believe that I ſhould go:
Yet, parting, ſhould I ſay to thee, "Farewell,
"I cannot help it, Witchcraft's in her cell;
"The Paſſions like to be where tempeſts blow.
"Go, girl, enjoy thy fiſh, and flies, and doves;
"But ſuffer me to giggle with the Loves."

Thus ſhould I act—excuſe me, charming ſaint:
An imp am I, in Virtue's cauſe ſo faint;
Like David in his youth, a lawleſs ſwain!
Preferring (let me own with bluſhing face)
The ſtorms of Paſſion to the calms of Grace;
One ounce of pleaſure to a pound of pain.

SONNET.—*By Dr.* SAYERS.

AH, wretched wight! whom Fame ſhall tempt to leave
The ſoft and ſilent valley of Repoſe,

 And

And with her deeply-ſtirring voice deceive
To deeds of thankleſs toil, and weary woes!
Ah, wretched wight! who ſtays me to perceive
The thorns that threat'ning gird the peerleſs roſe,
But hopes, unharm'd, he may a wreath receive
Of deathleſs flow'rets to bedeck his brows—
Look up!—afore the beamy towers of Fame,
What fell and ghaſtly fiends for ever wait—
Envy, whoſe baleful vipers none can tame,
And Diſappointment, of ſlow ſullen gait,
And, with her eyes abaſh'd, heart-damping Shame;
Fly, fly, to fair Repoſe, nor ſcorn ſo ſweet a mate.

Lines on the much-lamented Death of Mr. W. Evill, late of Bath; a worthy and reſpected Character.

IN mercy deign, Almighty God, to hear
An humble ſuitor's ſupplicating pray'r!
Impreſs'd with awe, the ſinner's fear alone,
With zeal I bow before thy glorious throne:
Spare, God of Life, thy ſuff'ring ſervant ſpare,
And let his fond relations yet his goodneſs ſhare.

But ah! theſe dark, theſe night-brow'd clouds portend
No infant aid, nor chearing hope can ſend;
Each anxious thought now ſolemn ſilence ſways,
Each riſing ſigh reluctantly obeys;
Fate opens every avenue of woe—
For ſee grim Death advance to deal the unerring blow!

Alas! 'tis o'er—our valued friend is gone,
In whom true piety diſtinguiſh'd ſhone;
But vainly we attempt his worth to tell:
Then Oh! thou great philanthropiſt farewell!
Thy blameleſs ſoul, for this vain world too pure,
Now wings its flight to bliſs, that virtuous ways inſure.

E P I G R A M.

OF Generals don't tell me, of ——, and ſuch boys,
Nor of Howe, tho' I mean not their laurels to taint;
The General, I'm ſure, that will make the moſt noiſe,
If the war ſhould go on, will be *General Complaint.*